

"Payne Bill" the Tariff Measure Now in the Limelight

HOW IT WILL BE MADE IN COMMITTEE, REMADE IN HOUSE, WITH THE WORK ALL TO BE DONE OVER IN THE SENATE—THE LINE-UP IN BOTH HOUSES—THE GENERALS ON EACH SIDE—ABOUT THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—PILOTING MEASURE THROUGH SENATE MORE DIFFICULT THAN STEERING IT THROUGH HOUSE—ALDRICH'S INTERESTING TACTICS—SOME QUEER THINGS CONSIDERED—PREPARING THE FINISHED LAW FOR THE CUSTOMS MEN.



WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

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HAT to begin Monday will be the fourteenth extra session of Congress and the second called for tariff tinkering. It will meet, on the day, on the twelfth anniversary of the only extra tariff session—called by President McKinley on March 15, 1897. That session, which passed the Dingley bill, wrangled until July 21. This year's special tariff session is not expected to sit as long, since the republicans will not have to rip to pieces a democratic tariff law, as they did the Wilson law, twelve years ago. They will simply have to tinker the Dingley law, made by their own party. It is predicted that they will pack up their soldering irons and get back home before the summer sun has commenced to soften the asphalt of the Capitol plaza—unless Senator La Follette and his "insurgents" get to filibustering in the Senate.

It will be the Payne bill this time, just as before it has been the Dingley bill, Wilson bill, Mills bill, etc. The Constitution declares that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." In that House tariff bills are always reported by the committee on ways and means, and for brevity the newspapers give them the name of the chairman of that committee, who, in the sixty-first, as in the sixtieth Con-

gress, will be Representative Sereno Payne of New York. It is taken for granted that Uncle Joe Cannon will be re-elected Speaker of the House, and that he will reappoint Mr. Payne chairman of this now all-important committee, although he will have the right to arbitrarily select an obscure new member from Podunk should he wish to intrust him with the task of steering the new tariff bill through the House.

It will be a hot fight. Tariff battles in Congress are always hot. The line-up in the House will be 219 republicans against 172 democrats, a republican majority of forty-seven, eight less than in the previous House. But in both houses the republicans are separated into factions varying from the confirmed "standpatters" to



republicans and democrats reminding one another of "party pledges." The battle will begin with the organization of the new committee on ways and means. Besides Chairman Payne, the Speaker is expected to reappoint those republican members of the former committee as have been re-elected.

The democrats of the House will meet in caucus, and, although having no hope of electing him, will choose their candidate for Speaker. This candidate will become "minority leader," and the Speaker will appoint him the ranking democratic member of the committee on ways and means. It is supposed that Champ Clark of Missouri, John Sharp Williams' successor as "minority leader" in the last congress, will again receive this honor.

So the opposing generals on the floor of the House will be Payne and Clark. Both are lawyers. Payne is sixty-five, Clark fifty-nine. Payne was born in New York and Clark in Kentucky. So it will be another clash of the "blue states" against Dixie. Payne is of medium stature and very stout, while Clark stands six feet one and weighs but 175. The rungs of the ladder by which Payne climbed to Congress were city clerk and district attorney. Clark has been a farm hand, country store clerk, country editor and prosecuting attorney. The northerner has been in Congress since 1883, the southerner since 1888. Payne has been on the committee on ways and means since before the days of the McKinley bill. He was active in framing that measure and was Dingley's first lieutenant when his bill was constructed. As chairman of the committee on ways and means he has conducted the legislative business on the floor of the House since he succeeded Mr. Dingley. Clark has divided with John Sharp Williams the honor of being the wit of the House, and was a close friend of Tom Reed.

He is an eloquent orator and a great drawing card of the lecture platform. During the tariff debate he will often set the House to roaring with laughter. His stories told at the expense of his rivals in debate.

The other hold-over members of the ways and means committee will be: Republicans—Danzon, Pennsylvania; McCall, Massachusetts; Hill, Connecticut; Boutell, Illinois; Needham, California; Calderhead, Kansas; Fordney, Michigan; Gaines, West Virginia; Longworth, Ohio; Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law; Crumpacker, Indiana; Democrats—Underwood, Alabama; Deming, Georgia; Poy, North Carolina; and Randall, Texas. All of these men are lawyers save Hill, who is president of a gas company, and Fordney, who is a lumber merchant. The full committee will consist of nineteen members, twelve republicans and seven democrats. The Speaker will have power to remove any of the above named and substitute others. He will have to fill at least three vacancies caused by the retirement of Boone, Republican, Colorado; Cockran, Democrat, New York, and Granger, dem-

ocrat, Rhode Island. Appointments to these vacancies will be eagerly sought of the Speaker. No greater honor can be conferred on a new member than such an assignment.

That on ways and means was the second standing committee appointed by the Speaker of the First Congress, in 1789. A



committee on elections was chosen April 23, and that on ways and means July 24, which makes it 120 years old. It was first composed of one representative from each state, but even then its membership was smaller than it is today. It was afterward limited to seven and then to nine members, only the leading revenue-producing states being represented. Pennsylvania sometimes had two and even three members. But as the country developed and new states were admitted its membership was gradually increased and increased to the present figure. Among its noted chairmen have been John Sherman, Thaddeus Stevens, Justin Morrill, William R. Morrison and William McKinley.

In the new committee room in the recently completed House office building it is a poetic touch so typical of the Danes, like that of a court—only curved to form the arc of a circle—instead of the straight line of a long table, as in the old committee room in the Capitol. Under the Sixtieth Congress the committee, as then organized, commenced its preliminary hearings on this tariff bill to be reported to the Sixty-first Congress. These hearings having been concluded—representative men in all of our large in-

dustries having told their tariff wants and having been examined by the republican and cross-examined by the democratic members—the committee will report the Payne bill to the House, where it will be haggled over and patched up with all sorts of amendments.

Although Mr. Payne will be the republican general on the floor of the House, Speaker Cannon will be the republican commander-in-chief there. He will have sole power to recognize members who wish to speak, and he need pay no heed to members who are trying to attract his attention. "I have caught the measles," whooping cough and influenza, but never yet the Speaker's eye," once said a Tennesseean who had been in the House six years. Yet no member will be able to talk without Mr. Cannon's permission. Before each session a list of those who by previous arrangement are to be recognized will be placed upon his desk. His committee on rules, of which he will be chairman and which he will appoint, will settle the debate and bring bill to so much time on both sides, and the Speaker will see that when the time is up a vote is taken.

The battle in the Senate will be different. There the bill will be referred to the finance committee. Its chairman, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who piloted the Dingley bill twelve years ago, will again be the general-in-chief of the republicans of that chamber. He is now sixty-seven years old, with white hair and a mustache. He is a wealthy merchant so wealthy that his daughter was accepted by John D. Rockefeller a good match for the latter's son. He has been in the Senate for twenty-eight years, and, being a born leader, he has there risen to be a superior to all of his other leaders. He is better acquainted with the intricacies of tariff legislation than any other senator. So, while a lawyer will steer the Payne bill through the House, a merchant will pilot it through the Senate.

Thirteen men will do the first tinkering with the Payne bill after it reaches the Senate. These members of the finance committee, with Chairman Aldrich, will be: Burrows, Michigan; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Hale, Maine; Hopkins, Illinois, and three other republicans to succeed Platt, New York; Hansbrough, North Dakota, and Allison, Iowa; also Daniel, Virginia; Money, Mississippi; Bailey, Texas; Tallaferr, Florida; and one democrat to succeed Teller of Colorado. Thus there will be eight republicans and five democrats on the committee, all lawyers thus far, except Aldrich, Money and Tallaferr. The four vacancies will be filled by the Senate "committee on committee," and not by the presiding officer, as in the House. The committee which the democratic forces in the Senate will be the ranking democratic member, Mr. Daniel, the eloquent Virginian who so closely resembles Mr. Bryan.

Chairman Aldrich will not encounter such smooth piloting for the tariff bill in the Senate as he will enjoy in the House. After the bill has been reported to the Senate Vice President Sherman will have to recognize any member address-

ing him, and there will be no rule to limit debate. Any democratic senator can talk on the bill as long as his breath holds out. As it has been applied said that the republicans sit with the democrats in the Senate, but sit on the democrats in the House. A half dozen senators can talk the measure to death, and it has always been so. In the upper house it has never been possible to frame a rule which when the proper time comes will require senators to stop talking and vote. In his filibustering against the House conference report on the currency bill last summer La Follette spoke eighteen hours and forty-three minutes, and Allen of Nebraska was on his feet fourteen hours in his memorable fight against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Senator Aldrich's tactics will doubtless be the same as when he was piloting the Dingley bill through the Senate twelve years ago. By preconcerted plan he and his lieutenants saved time by letting the democrats do all of the talking. Thus a democratic senator will complain, "You haven't lowered the duty on this item one iota." No, Mr. Aldrich will reply, nonchalantly, without any explanation, "I believe that the minority senators—even Mr. Tillman—may say will excite any extended response from him or his lieuten-



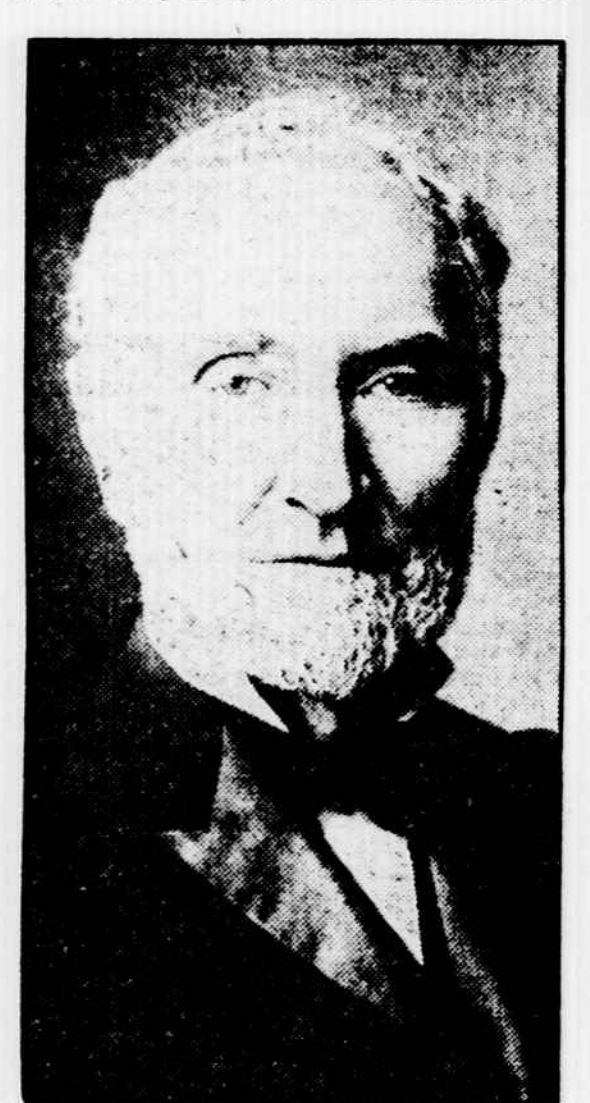
Senator Aldrich.

say nothing. Senators Penrose and Hale will not appear the least perturbed. As soon as the minority is tired of talking the vote on the paragraph under discuss-

tion will be taken and the majority will have its way. All of the republican tariff eloquence will be on the House side. Senator Aldrich, in adopting these tactics, profited by the error of his opponents, who while in charge of the Wilson bill took the time to answer all criticisms and defend themselves against assaults. The result was that they kept Congress in session until the end of August, or twice as long as the framers of the Dingley bill. And with all of this time they doled both their free list and dutiable list with Epsom salts. To which schedule this esteemed drug legally belonged had to afterward be determined by the courts. The public has no realization of the vast number of articles on which a tariff must be fixed. Take the Dingley law specified rates in thousands of articles, such as sauerkraut, snails, acorns, corset lacings, joss sticks, rags, goggles, spunk and worms, all separately entered, along with the thousands of other articles entering our commerce.

After the Payne bill has been approved by President Taft a force of Treasury clerks will take the law form and from it compile an octavo handbook with an index of 2,000 references. Under the same cover will be bound the Dingley law, for comparison. These handbooks, in their bindings, will be in the hands of all custom officers when the law goes into effect.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.



Speaker Cannon.

What these two armies will fight for—supposedly—is laid down in the platforms of the national conventions of last summer. The republicans then declared "for the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." They also declared themselves for a law fixing maximum rates of duty to be imposed by the President against countries discriminating against our goods and for other countries minimum rates, representing a "normal measure" of protection against our goods. They declared also for free trade with the Philippines, except in sugar and tobacco. The democrats, on the other hand, declared for a free list for "trust-controlled products," material reductions upon the necessities of life and upon articles where we sell cheaper abroad than at home, and graduated reductions elsewhere to "restore the tariff to a revenue basis." Such were the declarations of war on the tariff under which the voters fought in November. But the men who voted these declarations at the conventions are not the same bodies who will line up for the tariff fight in Congress and we shall soon hear

COUNTESS MOLTKE, WIFE OF DANISH MINISTER, IS AN AMERICAN BY BIRTH

ONE OF THE GROUP OF CHARMING AMERICAN CHATELAINES PRESIDING OVER DIPLOMATIC HOMES—WAS MISS CORNELIA VAN RENSSALAER THAYER OF BOSTON, AND MET COUNT MOLTKE DURING A VISIT TO ROME—SHE IS A HIGH TYPE OF THE CULTURED WOMAN TO WHOM THE JOYS OF HOME APPEAL IRRESISTIBLY.



AMERICAN chate-laines of foreign establishments at the American capital are now so numerous that they are no longer the subject of undue curiosity. But they constitute one of the most entertaining studies of social life in Washington. Countess Karl Moltke is one of the charming trio of American hostesses added to the diplomatic corps at Washington during the past season. She was Miss Cornelia Van Renssalaer Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, and her marriage was a romance of the regime of George von Lennig Meyer as American ambassador to Rome. With her parents, the present chate-laine of the Danish legation visited Mrs. Meyer, and one of the court balls she was introduced to Count Moltke, then charge d'affaires of Denmark at the Italian capital. The marriage did not occur until nearly five years afterward, though both were genuinely interested in each other from the first meeting. The wedding took place in the early autumn of 1907 from the Boston home of Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, and was a brilliant international affair attended by scores of diplomats and prominent people. Count Moltke succeeded Mr. Constantin Bruun as minister from Denmark and arrived here last November. The countess joined him early in the year.

"This is my first close view of society at the American capital," said the countess, discussing things in general a few days ago, "though I have, of course, paid visits to Washington and accomplished the prescribed course of sightseeing. I am delighted with everything, though it is a little disconcerting just to get acquainted with people and begin to feel that you know every one by sight and by name, and then to have a good part of the official world to change. But that also adds a novelty and makes one zealous in the discharge of social duties. I enjoy the cordial energetic intercourse, as it were, which is maintained in Washington, and one would be very difficult to please if some of the functions of the day do not touch a chord responsive."

Me, were there it would attract the art lover, as a single picture by a great painter will attract the tourists to the most inaccessible places. But the Church of Our Lady has been called the Sacred Museum of Thorwaldsen, since all the masterpieces of the Danish sculptor are his work. No one who has ever entered that church can ever forget the emotion produced by the Christ Child, the matchless image of the divine compassion which embraces all suffering humanity, standing above the black marble altar of the Danish altar, the procession of the Apostles which leads to the Master, each of which is worthy of study by the artist and the student of the beautiful Thorwaldsen and the baptismal font almost as much as the Christ. Then there is the Thorwaldsen Museum, which contains every

"I think that much good ultimately comes of happy international marriages. It works almost as the alliances of royal families in different countries—strengthens the ties of friendship and brings both peoples in closer touch. There seems much in broadening all ideas and giving different nations a chance to learn the best points about each other. Of course, the same result is accomplished in the western world in the most useful citizens from alien lands to help to uphold ours. But the happy international marriage has also its place, in spite of all the critics. I have spent but little time in Denmark, and I am afraid that I am proving a disappointment to my friends who like to get inner views of countries and of people. Count von Moltke was stationed in Copenhagen only a short time before coming to Washington, but, of course, from the very thing which pertains to my husband's country. It is a most fascinating study, and I do not wonder that the tide of Europe is turning, largely northward in Europe.

Count Moltke has established his legation on the high hills which form 16th street extended, and his home is one of the imposing of the houses recently erected. It is part of the edifice which is a replica of the palace of the Archbishop of Salamanca, and half of which is the Swedish legation. The count is diligently seeking out his countrymen and has been seen by many of the Danish emigrants who claim Denmark either directly or collaterally. Washington and its adjacent cities loomed so typical of the Danes, and the duties which devolve on one who were born in Denmark, and they are made welcome to the Danish legation. The count and countess also intend to visit those sections of the United States where the Norse people are best represented and to study industrial conditions relating to immigration questions.



Countess Moltke.

Countess Moltke might be a daughter of the Vikings by birth instead of by adoption, for she is tall and fair, and looks more Danish than her husband. "I have been interested," she observed with this characteristic was noted, "that by universal approval my appearance seems to suit my part. When I meet Danes they immediately begin to talk to me in Danish, and I am quite disappointed when I cannot make them comprehend my attempt. But I am studying Danish and it is proving a good way to employ every moment. I have noted, or rather, my friends have called it to my attention, that when a Danish woman is engaged she usually resembles the women of her country. This is true in my case, and I can name a dozen others." Washingtonians recall that the Duke of Arcos, who married Miss Virginia Lowrey, was fair as an Englishman and looked like a Boer. The Duchess is dark and superbly lovely after the Velasquez fashion, and there have been other equally impressive illustrations of what Countess Moltke says about the appearance of the brides in nearly all international marriages.

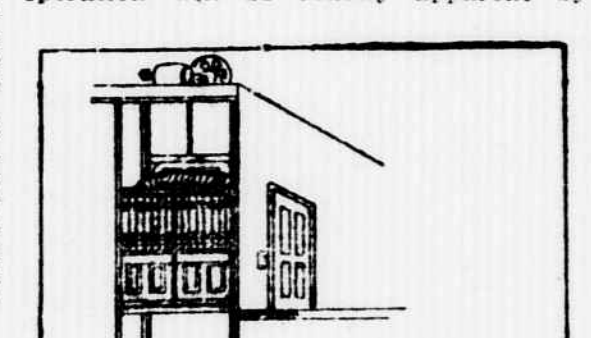
Countess Moltke is another bit of the Danes, and old men and women talk of having seen him with as much reverence as they would of some seer or holy man in the Park of Rosenberg is a simple but touching statue erected by the Danish people to the gentle sage who added so much sweetness to their lives. The base of the statue is covered with legends connected with his favorite tales. There are his three swans and his stork with the infant. Around the statue is that poetic touch so typical of the Danes, beds of forget-me-nots and pansies, but this appeal by the language of flowers is not needed in Copenhagen, where every man, woman and child knows Hans Andersen's lonely history, his love of children and each of his homely tales, as well as the good Christian knows his Bible.

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AUTOMATIC ELEVATOR.

Controlled by Buttons Placed Against Doorway on Each Floor. Users of hand-power dumb-waiters and small elevators realize the many inconveniences of operation. They invariably become wedged in the passageway when most needed. To eliminate the troubles encountered in such devices a Chicago inventor has designed the automatic electric elevator shown here. The method of operation will be readily apparent by

ing associations. During the winter the countess has been entertaining her young sister, Miss Sallie Thayer, one of the belles of the Hub, who enjoyed a passing vision of the Danish capital. With the countess she was one of the interested visitors at the inauguration ball. Count Karl Moltke comes of that illustrious family of "Copenhageners" which has given so many great names to the history of Europe. Of the same direct line was the hero of the Franco-Prussian war, Count Helmuth Karl von Moltke, from whom the minister takes his name and for whom the infant son is called. His name is forever linked with that of Bismarck in the formation of the German empire. He was born in the old summer place of the Moltkes in Mecklenburg-Schwern and received his military education at the Royal Military Academy at

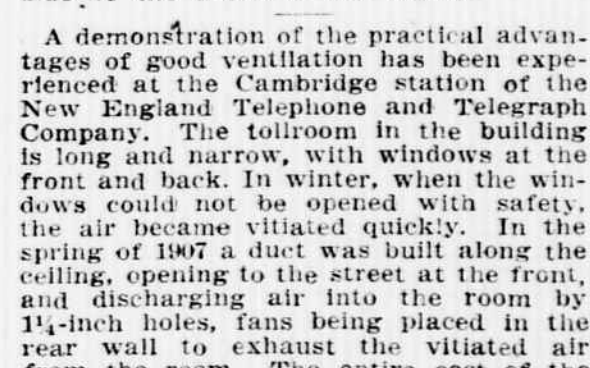
Copenhagen. He made a phenomenal record, but seeing little prospect of achieving fame he took service under the Prussian flag with world-famous results. Another son of the house of Moltke was known on this side of the water as Count Adam Moltke-Huttfeldt, who was also a diplomat. He married Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of Col. Jerome Bonaparte, and great-grandniece of the great Napoleon. Count Karl Moltke was born in 1861, and his father was in the cavalry for a number of years. The count is one of the most genial and affable diplomats who has ever represented the Norse people in this country, and the Danish legation is fast becoming a social center and a rallying point for interesting people.

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COUNTS EGGS AS LAID.

Registering Device Prevents Hen From Cheating Her Employers.

The dishonest hen with cannibalistic tendencies can no longer defraud her employer with impunity, and if she likes eggs for her meals she is in danger of decapitation. Two Wisconsin men have put their heads together and have perfected a registering device which keeps a record of every egg laid and enables chicken owners to detect any loss through theft or any other agency. This device is



Fastens on Bird's Body.

In the form of a band that fits over the hen's body. The expansion of the body caused by the emission of the egg causes the band to spread and register a number. If the indicator shows that a hen is laying more eggs than are collected and if the owner finds no evidence of theft, he can then be sure that the bird is eating the eggs herself and either put her in the stove to replace her, or a more honest fowl or keep such a close watch over her that she will not have an opportunity to indulge her cannibalistic taste. It is impossible to cure a hen of this habit once it is contracted.

Probably the largest job of outdoor illumination ever undertaken was that carried out not long ago at St. Joseph, Mo., at a combined military tournament and cattle show. The size of the arena was 450 feet by 227 feet, making a total area of 102,150 square feet. The space was illuminated by 127 multiple alternating current arc lamps on 110-volt circuits. The lamps were suspended on span wires stretched across the arena, supported by poles placed entirely outside of the inclosure. Parallel with each span wire were the two wires which supplied energy to the lamps. The span cable was five-sixteenths of an inch and was anchored at each end by guy anchors. The illumination compared favorably with that from the room. The entire cost of the installation was \$75, and a marked improvement in the comfort and general condition of the operators followed this change. In the winter of 1907-8 the average percentage of absences among the sixty-odd operators was cut in two, in the three winter months alone. The cost for a new supply of lamps was \$100, and the average amount to 1.8 times the wages of one operator, equivalent to a profit of \$185 for the company, on its capital investment of \$75.

The abnormally dry season on the watersheds from which Vienna draws its water supply made it necessary recently to reduce the service in each house to one tap. The city is now building works for a new supply obtained 120 miles from the city.

It is figured that a successful physician must have a clientele of 159 families or about 750 persons.